

## ITS ONE ARISTOCRAT

George Peabody Wetmore's Distinction in Senate.

## HE PROBABLY WILL RETURN

Result of Recent Election in Rhode Island Said to Forecast Re-election of Man Who Has Long Represented "Little Rhody" in the So-called "American House of Lords."

Much has been said and written about the United States Senate as a "millionaires' club," and it has also been called "the American House of Lords." There are more money men than in any other body in the Senate, its procedure is in no sense copied after that of the upper House of the British Parliament, and those who improperly make money by reason of occupying seats in the distinguished body are very few, if any do. Within the past few years, since public opinion has been so strongly brought to bear upon public men in this country, the dishonest ones in the Senate, as elsewhere, have been smoked out, and some have been sent to the penitentiary and some are dead. The Senate is better than it was, and it is never as bad as it has been painted.

In all the comment, much of it hysterical and incoherent, about the personalities of the men who make up the Senate of the United States, little has been said about the fact that its membership until very recently included, and may soon include again, at least one true aristocrat—not of royal blood or noble birth, but a true aristocrat, none the less. There is in the United States, as elsewhere, an aristocracy of brains, as well as of wealth, and perhaps a man can be some kind of an aristocrat, possessing only one, and, possibly, with none of these attributes. However that may be, the Senate of the United States lost last March, when the assembly of Rhode Island failed to elect a successor to Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, the habit of the American aristocracy of wealth and assumption, if not of blood and brains. When the general assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations meets again in January to struggle to elect a Senator will be renewed and, judged by the Republican complexion of the general assembly just elected, Mr. Wetmore will come back to sit in the seat which he has kept warm for a dozen years or more.

## ARISTOCRATS AT LONGHEADS.

Rhode Island is an aristocratic State, in spots, and, indeed, the Senatorial body has opened a three-cornered contest, followed by the Aristocrat Wetmore, one of the type peculiar to himself; Aristocrat Goddard, whose ancestry and business association go back to the days of old John Brown, who bought and sold slaves and rum, and whose descendants have been and are men of wealth and brains and breeding, from whom have flowed the blessings of Brown University to two generations to mention, and Aristocrat Colt, a captain of industry, who lost his health in the bitter struggle that followed, and who has now put political ambitions behind him in an effort to regain his customary strength and vigor.

## THE FIELD IS LEFT OPEN TO ARISTOCRAT

The field is left open to Aristocrat Goddard, the nominee of the Lincoln party of Rhode Island, made up of the "unwashed and unperfected" Democracy and the kid glove Republicans of the smallest State in the Union, and Aristocrat Wetmore, who has since the retirement of Col. Colt the backing of the Republican party organization. Aristocrat Goddard was nominated at the primaries, and the fight is now on to see whether the Democracy and the kid glove anti-Republican allies, are strong enough to wrest the State from the control of those who have maintained it, for these many years. The recent election demonstrates that they are not—that is, not yet.

## GOES TO FOOT OF CLASS.

But when he returns—if return he does—he must begin again at the foot of the ladder. It is this rule of seniority of service that accounts for the fact that Senator Cullum, who knows as little about international law and diplomatic etiquette as did that great man whom the Senator loves to think he resembles, Abraham Lincoln, is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in whose membership there are such men as Lodge of Massachusetts, Foraker of Ohio, Frye of Maine, Beveridge of Indiana, and until lately the peer of them all, Spooner of Wisconsin; and that an unknown lawyer, Mr. Clark, of Wyoming, is chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, a place once held by the most distinguished lawyers and the most profound statesmen in the United States has ever known. In the House of Representatives, the committees are appointed by the Speaker. He can depose and elevate men as he chooses, though few Speakers have had the nerve to put little men of long experience out of important chairmanships to make way for big men of short terms.

## GOES TO FOOT OF CLASS.

If George Peabody Wetmore comes back to the Senate, that body will be able again to boast of a true aristocrat in its membership. He lives and acts as one who cares not for the concerns of his fellow-men. He soars beyond and above them and lacks to pull in. The aristocrat, the names and faces of those with whom he is brought in daily contact, on the public halls, in the homes of Providence, Woonsocket, Woonsocket, Chapatet, and the other big and little cities of "Little Rhody," with the exception of Newport, the face of the Senatorial aristocrat is unknown. This is so to a less degree in Newport, where he dwells in a stone castle, Sur-le-Mer, concealed in the foliage of broad acres running from Bellevue avenue to the sea, out of sight and out of sound, and where the latch-string hangs outside only for those who can get near enough to pull it. The aristocrat is a stranger outside his own particular set, who have the countersign, as much as was a year ago the Swedish prince who set the social rendezvous ago by his presence. He presides at the dinner when in Newport, as he is during the summer months only in New York, which is really his home, or in Washington, where he resides in elegant exclusiveness during the sessions of Congress.

## A CONVINCING PROOF THAT THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A STATE LIVING UNDER THE

antiquated customs of colonial days, whose constitution is older than the oldest inhabitant, where the governor of the State has no power and no duties except to preside over the sessions of the senate, where the election of State officers is announced to the winds from the balcony of the State House on New Year's Day by a venerable, fat, long-bearded giant, wearing a high hat, a broad sash, and huge cockade, and carrying a beggared staff as the insignia of his royal power, and where, until recently, there were two State Capitals at once, is a fine aristocrat, is shown by a conversation that took place one day recently between a caller at his residence in K street in Washington and the "funky" Senator.

## "IS SENATOR WETMORE IN?"

"Yes, he is in," asked the caller.

"He is not," replied the funky.

"When will he be in?"

"Give you an appointment with the Senator?"

"No, I have not."

"Senator Wetmore never sees anybody except by appointment."

"Are you sure?"

"How strange," replied the funky.

"How strange," said the caller, and went about his business.

## DISREGARDS SARTORIUS RULES.

Another fact to prove the aristocracy of the Rhode Island aristocrat is that he habitually wears a short jacket and a plus hat. The only other prominent public man in Washington who ever dared the current mode of dress was the late Secretary of State John Hay.

Mr. Hay, as a public man, was democratic to the last degree, and yet he had, especially after he had been Minister to England, many little peculiarities of name and speech, suggestive of aristocratic breeding or aristocratic tendencies.

The one real aristocrat of the Senate was born in London, during a visit of his parents to that city, and he graduated at Yale and Columbia. He is a lawyer, although he does not practice law. He is one of that class of inheritors of wealth so distasteful to President Roosevelt, who never since he first saw the light of day, in 1846, been compelled to "hustle" or work for his living. The Senatorship is the only important public office he has held, and he has held it since 1880, when he was elected to the Senate by the general assembly of Rhode Island to re-elect him left the question open, to be decided at the next meeting.

## WEST POINT'S GREAT CHAIN.

Nearly a Mile Long, It Bared British Fleet on the Hudson.

From the Chicago News.

From an ironmaker's point of view, the greatest achievement during the Revolutionary period was the making of the great West Point chain. This massive chain, which has probably never had an equal since the first hammer struck upon the first link, was strung across the Hudson River, from West Point to the British fleet from making a second attack upon Kingston and Albany. It was nearly a mile in length and weighed almost 200 tons, many single links being as heavy as an ordinary sized man. To complete it in six weeks sixty men hammered day and night at seven forges, and the chain was finished at \$40,000.

"The great chain is buoyed up," wrote Dr. Thacher, "by very large logs, about sixteen feet long, pointed at the ends to lessen their opposition to the force of the current. The logs are placed at short distances from each other, the chain carried over them and made fast to each by staples. There are also a number of anchors dropped at proper distances with cables made fast to the chain, to give it greater stability. No British ship passed this iron barrier. With its aid West Point became the strongest military post in America—so strong that treachery was tried where the force of arms failed."

When Benedict Arnold was plotting the surrender of West Point he wrote Andre and said: "I have ordered that a link be removed from the great chain and taken to the smithy for repair."

The chain, however, remained in place till the end of the war, and links of it are still to be seen in the museums of Albany, West Point, Newburg, and of New York City.

## MAKE CEMENT FROM ASHES.

Japanese Find Good Use for Volcanic Outpourings.

The Kyushu Kaganbashi (volcanic ashes) Company, which is composed of prominent business men of Nagasaki, is conducting a very successful business. It has been decided to construct a factory near Yokohama, and the product of both factories could be shipped. When these undertakings are completed, the annual output is estimated at 700,000 bales.

At present the ashes, which are used as a cement, are supplied to the Mitsui Bishi and Kawasaki dockyards, the Sasebo navy yard, and the Wakamatsu iron foundry. Quantities have also been exported to Korea, North China, and Japan.

The demand is rapidly increasing. Forty thousand bales were recently supplied to the Sasebo naval authorities, and a contract has been made for the supply of 60,000 bales of volcanic ash for the building of a new ship. These ashes are much cheaper than cement, and almost as effective; sometimes the ashes and cement are used together most advantageously. The company's output is valued at 200,000 yen (\$22,000).

## DECLARES PRESIDENT ERRED.

Writers Quote Authorities to Prove Chipmunks Don't Hibernates.

In the October number of one of the magazines, writes John Randolph in Harper's Weekly, is an article on "Small Country Neighbors" by President Theodore Roosevelt.

In it he asserts that the chipmunk (Tamias tristis) "hibernates." Neither President Roosevelt nor any one else ever found a chipmunk hibernating. "I shan't me of the part I played" in proving the chipmunk does not hibernate, for as a writer, I routed many a one out of its nest to secure the store of nuts, especially hechnuts, it had laid up for its winter's food. No hibernating animal lays up a store of food. The hibernating animal becomes dormant and does not need food. In its torpid state it does not eat. As winter comes on "they sink into a deep sleep in which nourishment is unnecessary."

Hazard, who has forgotten more about the animals of North America than all the nature fakers put together ever knew, says of the chipmunk: "It does not become dormant; it comes out in the winter and enjoys the light and warmth." I have seen this to be true more than 100 times, and the fact is well known to all observing boys and men who live where the chipmunk is common. This is so to a less degree in Newport, where he dwells in a stone castle, Sur-le-Mer, concealed in the foliage of broad acres running from Bellevue avenue to the sea, out of sight and out of sound, and where the latch-string hangs outside only for those who can get near enough to pull it. The aristocrat is a stranger outside his own particular set, who have the countersign, as much as was a year ago the Swedish prince who set the social rendezvous ago by his presence. He presides at the dinner when in Newport, as he is during the summer months only in New York, which is really his home, or in Washington, where he resides in elegant exclusiveness during the sessions of Congress.

A convincing proof that the representative of a State living under the

## OPPOSE PENSION PLAN

Civil Service Reform League Recommends Changes.

## TO DISCOURAGE RESIGNATION

Adopts Report Claiming that Keep Subcommittee's Proposal Would Mean Putting Premium Upon Resignations, and Suggests Amendments to Discourage This.

At the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Civil Service Reform League at Buffalo, N. Y., on the seventh and eighth instants, the question of superannuation and retirement in the Federal civil service was considered. The league was opposed to the plan of retirement proposed by the subcommittee on personnel of the Keep committee on department methods, and a long report on the subject was made by the chairman of the league's subcommittee on superannuation. The substance of the report and the recommendations made are:

Superannuation is not extensive, only 12 per cent of the employees being over seventy years of age.

The operation of the civil service law has not increased superannuation, and is not likely to do so, tending rather to diminish it.

The proposed payment of interest at 4 per cent, compounded annually, would place upon the government a tremendous expense out of all proportion to the benefits to be derived by it from the retirement of its superannuated and otherwise incapacitated employees.

The payment to those separating from the service of the accumulated deductions from their salaries with interest at 4 per cent, compounded annually, would put a premium on resignations, whereas it is important to discourage resignations. The payment as proposed of \$50,000.00 or

\$60,000.00 in sixty or seventy years by the government to those already in the service and whose assessments would not provide a sufficient annuity would not be unreasonable or objectionable if no other considerable expense to the government were involved.

It was recommended that the Australian system of requiring employees to take out deferred annuity policies from insurance companies be adopted, and that the proposed plan of having the government assume the labor, expense, and responsibility involved directly and entirely.

The annuities of those now in the service to be supplemented by the government as proposed; the insurance companies to secure the annuities by deposits from time to time with the Secretary of the Treasury, and to issue policies at reasonable rates and make them flexible and varied to cover all desirable features of the proposed bill, but to discourage resignation.

## Other Side Represented.

By courtesy of the league, Mr. A. P. Davis, chief engineer of the Reclamation Service, who is chairman of the subcommittee that prepared the Keep bill, and Mr. Pickens Neagle, president of the Civil Service Retirement Association, attended the convention and were given an opportunity to discuss and criticize the report of the league's subcommittee and to defend the bill.

It was shown to the league that, with the exception of the radical difference between the Australian insurance system recommended by its subcommittee and the government-managed system of the Keep committee plan, the features of the bill that the league's objections related to were of a detail rather than of a fundamental principle.

Although the league accepted and approved its subcommittee's report, it was generally conceded that there was no serious objection to the bill as a whole, and the league would favor in the way of a retirement plan and what would be effected by the Keep bill, amended in certain particulars, relating chiefly to the discouragement of resignation.

The investment of the fund derived from assessments, so that retirement could be effected practically or entirely without expense to the government, and provision for the payment of a pension to a subcommittee to confer with the Keep committee with a view to co-operation in the matter.

The first of the series of five concerts to be given by the Philadelphia Orchestra this season will be held in the New National Theater, on Tuesday afternoon, November 19, and the soloist for the occasion will be Mark Hambourg, the great Russian pianist.

Interest, however, centers on the new conductor, Herr Carl Pohlig, late court conductor of Stuttgart, who, on this occasion, will make his first appearance before a Washington audience.

Herr Pohlig has a commanding presence and magnetic personality, and as a rule conducts without a score, which speaks well for his thorough acquaintance with the scores and also for a remarkable memory, for all of which he is greatly indebted to his master, Franz Liszt, with whom he traveled and studied for a long time.

Carl Pohlig was at first a pianist of great ability, but finally he sought elsewhere for the realization of his life, namely, the work of interpreting the orchestral masterpieces, and he is now, at the age of forty-three, one of the great conductors and interpreters of orchestral music.

Cards are out for Mr. Comstock's November recital, which will take place on November 18, with an excellent program. Mr. Comstock will play a variety of sonatas, and a new song cycle for quartet will be introduced.

Mr. Oscar Franklin Comstock repeated the oratorio "The Holy City," by A. R. C. Ciani, with the Trinity church choir, the Good Shepherd with great success last Thursday night. The choruses were performed with remarkable precision and excellent detail in light and shade. The solos were well done by Mrs. Charles Denhardt, soprano; Miss M. Emma Bowen, alto; Mr. T. Barton Esby, tenor; and Mr. Edwin T. Miller, baritone. Mr. Comstock's accompaniment of the organ were artistic and expressive.

Special announcement was made at the last rehearsal of the Washington Choral Society to the effect that all members were invited to ask their friends to join the society as guests of the members for the rehearsal and performance of the festival performance of the choral society to be given on Tuesday evening, December 17.

The oratorio "The Messiah," will be given on that occasion, this work having been chosen as most fitting for the season of the year and in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of this society.

It has been arranged between Mr. Percy S. Fisher and the Rev. George Percival that the first half of the rehearsal be devoted to the Messiah, and the last half to the Redemption.

It is earnestly hoped that all public-spirited singers will join in making the festival performance of the Messiah a great success and attend the rehearsals held every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the George Washington University.

The Washington Saengerbund will give its second musical entertainment, this evening, and will give the following programme:

Chorus—

(a) "Nellie Gray" (b) "Hansel and Gretel" (c) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (d) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (e) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (f) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (g) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (h) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (i) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (j) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (k) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (l) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (m) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (n) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (o) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (p) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (q) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (r) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (s) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (t) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (u) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (v) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (w) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (x) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (y) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (z) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (aa) "The Little Boy Who Went to Sea" (ab) "The Little Boy Who Went to 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